## VIETNAM

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 On pages 6 and 7: The Whole World Support Us (Excerpt from Premier Pham Van Dong's Political Report to the National Assembly). 5th Year

- On pages 4 and 5: People's War and Bankrupicy of U.S. War of Destruction (Article by Colonel Dang Tinb).

This insue of Viet Nam Courier exception-ly contains 12 pages. Our readers will

### PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH THANKS BIRTHDAY WELL-WISHERS

IN response to, and as a token of appreciation of, all the heartfelt birthday gravings from my friends in various countries and from the must organizations, army units, young columbers' brigades, old folds, publis, whiles, m, and other people at home. I have composed the Addison, and other people at home, I have composed the

At seventy-eight, I don't feel very old yet. Steadily on my shoulders I still carry the onus of state affairs.

In their resistance our people are winning tremendous victories.

Forward we march with our younger generation.

> HO CHI MINH May 20, 1968

## WE SHALL BE WORTHY OF THE SUPPORT SHOWN US BY PROGRESSIVE MANKIND

ON behalf of the Viet-" Nebalf of the Viction masse people, the D. R. V. N. Nettonal Assembly sincerely thanks the peoples, National Assemblies and Governments of the fraternal socialist countries. It expresses its heartfelt gratitude to the peace- and justice-loving peoples all over the world, incluiing the progressive people in the United States, for their sympathy, support and assist-ance for the Vietnamese people in all fields in their ance for the Vietna people in all fields in struggle against U.S. a gainst U.S. aggres-national salvation.

" ... The National Assembly Democratic Republic Nam calls on National Assemblies and Governments in various coun-tries, the peace- and justiceloving people in the world, including the American people, to strongly condemn the crime of aggression and the utterly savage deeds of the U.S. imperialists, stamethly back the legitimate fight of the Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialist aggres-sors, wholeheartedly support sors, wholeheartedly support the 4 points of the D.R.V.n. Government and the Political Program of the South Viet Nam N.F.L., take firm actions to force the U.S. imperialists to stop their aggressive war against Viet Nam, withdraw troops of the U.S. and its satellites from South Viet Nam, put a and in Nam, put a permanent and unconditional end to the bombing and all other acts of war against the whole territory of the D.R.V.N., All affairs in South Viet Nam must be settled by the S

Vistnamese people themselves in accordance with the Polit-ical Program of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. without foreign interference. The reunification of Viet Nam must be settled by the Viet-namese people in both zones by peaceful means and on the basis of democracy, without foreign intervention.

"To be worthy of the support and confidence of the whole progressive mankind, the Vietnamese people will endeavour to fight will endeavour t aggres sors, thereby making an active contribution to the struggle of the world peoples for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress."

(Excerpts from D.R.V.N., National Assembly Appeal)

#### South Viet Nam MILITARY OPERATIONS

 Engagements in Many Localities Downtown Saigon Now Controlled by the PLAF Heavy Shelling of Dong Lam, First Cav. Base: 150 Aircraft Destroyed within an Hour. ⊙ Mekong Delta: 14 Vessels of U.S. Riverine Unit Sunk or Burnt, 1,000 G.I.'s Killed or Wounded. ⊙ An Enemy Company Wiped Out by 11 Guerillas Northeast of Saigon.

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North Viet Nam

UP TO MAY 31, 1968

## 2.951 U.S. Planes Were Downed

### Harriman, Mr Please Answer These Questions

R Harriman doesn't like things to be traced back to their source. This, it seems, would prevent all honourable solution. As if to find the root came of a find the root cause of a disease would bar the way to adequate treatment. One easily understands the reasons behind Mr Harriman's reluctance: a look back upon the past would shed too indiscreet a light on Washington's policy.

N order to justify himsen, Mr Johnson has repeatedly declared that he isoffly carrying on the policy inaugurated by three American presidents:

Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennody. We would rather say four. For as early as 1943, foreseeing the defeat of Japan and France's waning role in Asia, Roosevelt proposed for Indochina a tripartite trusteeship: U.S.A., China, Great Britain. China then was Ching Kaishelt a better tite trusteeship: U.S.A., China, Great Britishin. China then was Chinng Kai-shek, a broker for the U.S.A. The American president's anti-colonialist bravasology camouflaged the true intentions of an imperialism eager to take advantage of a new partition of the word in the wake of the Second World War. Washington's aim

(Continued page 2)



U.S. tank captured by P.L.A.F. in Hue

## Mr Harriman, Please Answer These Questions

(Continued from page 1)

was to oust France, overtake the national liberation movements, and impose American

The victory of the Vict-names revolution in 1945 having resulted in the creation of an independent Vietnamese state, opposition by the former colonial powers—Fran-ce and Great Britan—caused the failure of the project. hands fell in China Korea. Japan, the Philippines, where it was seeking to install and consolidate its system of

However, the Yankee spider continued none the less to weave its web around Viet In 1945, its agents mises of economic aid. In 1947, American ambassador William emperor Bao Dai, initiating an attempt to create a pro-American puppet government.

It was the serious defeats suffered by French colonial-ism which allowed Washington to intervene in Viet Nam overtly. The important matethe French by the Americans

SAIGON NEW

QUISLING CABINET

N fishing Tran Van Huong out of the garbage-can, the U.S. believed that "order" could be quickly re-establish-

ed among its Saigon valots and that the

badly shaken by the simultaneous popular attacks and concerted uprisings could be

'efficiency' of the puppet government

But the formation of the new "Tren

Van Huong cabinet" only marks an aggravation of the conflicts between U.S. placemen in Saigon. More trusted by

his bosses, Nguyen Van Thieu struck a hard blow at Nguyen Cao Ky, by ousting

hard blow at Nguyen Cao Ry, by obtaining from the "government" many (ex) ministers loyal to Ky, such as Nguyen Bao Tri (Pacification), Linh Quang Vien (Home Affairs), Nguyen Xuan Phong (Open-arm), Pho Ba Long (Labour), Better still, he has entrusted to General Tran Thien Khiem.

one of his close friends, the key post of

necessary, to "sack" Nguyen Ngoc Loan, present head of the Police, and to keep

firmly in hand the province governors. The International Herald Tribune, in its

May 21 issue, reported that Thisu and Huong had even threatened to dismiss a

number of pro-Ky influential generals such as Le Nguyen Khang, commanding the Third Army Corps and "Marines," and Nguyen Duc Thang, commanding the

As a sign of reaction, Ky's men came out strongly against the Huong Cabinet and denounced its impotence.

Home Affairs in order to control, and if

(2,600 million dollars from (2,500 million dollars from 1950 to 1951) made it possible for the latter to impose their will gradually. The French commanding generals in Indochina regularly went to Washington for instructions, while in Viet Nam a permanent American military mission was set up. In 1953, President Eisenhower address-President Eisenhower augressing a meeting of American State governors, said: "Now let us assume that we lose Indochina.," To lose Indo-china! Indeed it was as if the country was already in American hands.

The imminent defeat of the French troops in 1954 drove the American leaders out of their minds. Eisenho-wer, Nixon, Rodford, and other hawks wanted the U.S. other hawks wanted the U.S. air force to intervene directly at Dien Bien Phu, and oven thought of making use of nuclear weapons. Their plan miscarried owing to the victory of the Vietnamese resistance, and the pressure opinion. Washington left no tone unturned to wreck the Geneva conference, just started, and tried to create Western coalition which would relieve failing France and continue the war.

Hanoi Press Opinion

Washington could not stomach the defeat the signing of the Geneva agreements on Indochina was tantamount to. On July 20, 1954. Bedell Smith, the American delegate to the Conference, was forced to declare that his govern-ment would refrain from any action which would disturb action which would disturb the implementation of those accords. But on the following day, Eisenhower proclaimed that the U.S.A. was not at all bound by them.

In fact, Washington had already hatched a new plan for the reconquest of View. Nam. Ngo Dinh Diem, back from the United States, was put into office on pluy 7, 1954, surrounded by a host of American missions and civilian, even more numer civilian, even more numer-ous and encroaching than the French governora. Financed, armed and sided by the Americans, the so-called gov-ernment of Saigon became the best executive agent of Washington's will. In defiance of the Vietnamese people's national rights and the newlysigned Geneva agreements, Washington created in South Viet Nam a plethoric army, dotted the country with aero-naval bases, and put it on a war footing. At the same time, also with the belp of time, also with the peip of American experts, a ubiqui-tous, and omnipotent police was organised, both army and police being assisted even in the remotest villages

" civic guards, '

The irremediable crisis of the Saigon puppet regime is but the by-product of the more and more obvious failure of the American aggressors.

WEST GERMAN NEO - FASCISM

WILL NOT PASS

A neo-fascist party at the Bede-Wurtenberg elections, the West German revanchist militarist forces are

termin revancinst minterist forces are now feveriably preparing to make a step further. The West Germin government has asked Parliament to sanction an "Emer-gency Constitution" which, according to

tionary authorities endeavour to tear what

the West German people. It is an attirty anti-democratic constitution spearheaded against peace and the interests of the West German people and sincered to the constitution of the West German people and sincered at the constitution of the West German people and sincered at the constitution of the West German people and sincered at the constitution of the west German people and sincered at the constitution of the west German people and sincered at the constitution of the constitutio

rekindling of a new war,

The Vietnamese people share the hatred
of the German people for the KleisingerStrauss millitarist gang, the accomplies
of the U.S. aggressors in the Viet Nam war.
We are convinced that the West German
working class, the peasantry, youth and
students and progressive intellectuals,
backed by the G.D.R. government and
world's weodies, will co-ordinate their

world's peoples, will co-ordinate their action and fight with redoubled efforts against the expansionist and reactionary policy of the Bonn authorities, embodied in the "Emergency Constitution."

Whan Dan

up the comeback or ser rekindling of a new war,

est German people and aimed at speeding the comeback of fascism and the

would immediately come into force this constitution, the Bonn reac

FTER the gain secured by the N.P.D.

Ouen Doi Nhen Den

May 29, 1968

Once set up, army and police conducted a bloody repression in the American forces but also fashion, that is in a sysematic and extensive Any worker who demanded higher wages, any peasant who refused to restore to a

> One couldn't be more out-One couldn't be more out-spoken! Washington would not tolerate that the Vict-namese people should carry through their liberation struggle. Beyond Vist Nam, was the fabore of Asia. Africa, the Arab countries, and Latin America which was at stake. In 1961 Washington started its "special war," sending to South Viet Nam nearly 10,000 advisers

To try to herd an entire population into concentration camps! In the course of her centuries-old history Viet am had known many in avaders, but none had gone to such length in barbari

landowner the plot of land allotted him by the Resist-ance, any intellectual who stood for cultural relations with the North, any ill-fated functionary or deputy who displeased Diem's sister-indispleased Diem's sister-in-law, would be immediately accused of being a "Viet Cong," arrested without trial, tortured, exiled, or simply made away with. Within a few years, hundreds of thousands of people, victims of that repression died or were crippled for life.

And how to deplot the suffering of children separated from their mothers, wives savered from their husbands severed from their husbands, friends who could not corre-spond with each other, because Washington had by brutal force turned a provisional de-marcation line not only into a political boundary but into a water-tight bulkhead through which nothing could pass. In the same measure the murders, massacres, South Vietnamese people, this deep gash in a nation's flesh made by American imperialism is one of the most monstrous crimes ever perpetrated in human history.

The Diem regime tottered under the blows of the South Victnamess people's struggle. In order to save a neo-colopolicy that was going krupt, Washington brazenly resorted to war, a war whose doctrine, strategy and tactics had been carefully worked out, a war whose aim was not only to destroy enemy smother all attempt at rebellion by the entire popula-tion. General Taylor, supreme adviser of the White House, wrote: "We have made pro ambiguous threats which are subversive aggression or in communist parlance wars of liberation... It becomes our task to demonstrate in South Viet Nam and else-where that far from being cheap, disavowable and safe, the war of liberation can be made costly, dangerous and doomed to failure."

Nam nearly 30,000 advisers and setting up an operational command on top of the 300,000-strong Selgon army. The entire reral population of South Viet Nam was to be corralled into 15,000 "atrategic hamleta." The most modern weapons, including textic chemicals, were profusely used.

In an unprecedented upsurge the South Vietnamese people rose up and heroically defended their villages, freedoms and right to live. Thousands of "strategic hamlets" were destroyed by them, rebuilt by the enemy, and again destroy-ad. The "mopping-ups" effect-ed by pupper troops under the command of Yankee officers were met by the fierce and

ntire population. What followed was known: the disruption of the Saigon unending crisis of the puppet regime, the disintegration of its army, and lastly the massive intervention of American troops and war escalation against the D.R.V.N.

Within twenty years, the neo-colonial policy of the U.S.A., i.e. one of intervention and seizure, has com-

manoeuvres of interference and attempts to oust the former colonial power;

Intercention on the side

government, army and police to carry out bloody repression of the patriotic movement;

- local war in South Viet Nam ; aero-naval war on the

expeditionary corps of such aggressor shown such barbarin its deceitful propaganda, And one must also say, never has any colonial power suffered such a bitter defeat

Mr Harriman, we would like to put to you a few

the right

- to intervene in Viet Nam and help the French colonialists in their war?

- to send military, political and police missions to South Viet Nam to install a government hated by the entire

sands of officers and "special war" experts to South Viet Nam with the most deadly weapons?

- to land in South Viet Nam half a million men, to bomb North Viet Nam, to sow ruin and mourning all over the country, North and South?

- Which is the aggressor? The Vietnamese people, who are living on their land, who have never dropped a bomb, or even hurled a stone on Washington or New York; or the Americans, who for years, day and night, have been pouring bombs, napalm, toxic chemicals, phosphorus bombs, steel-pellet bombs, artillery shells on a country ten thou-sand miles from the United

Mr Harriman we are waiting for your answers.

NCHVEN KHAC VIEN

TO THE READER

We are aware that there is much room for improva-ment in the wording of our paper. We apologize for this shortcoming and highly appreciate all your suggestions as they wish help us to serve you more efficiently in future.

### THE NORTH-GREAT REAR BASE OF THE SOUTH

tion wrought by insects in many localities, the peas-ants in Ha Tinh obtained significant results. In that year, the acreage under au-

tumn rice was 106.8 per cent

autumn rice 115.2 per cent

compared with 1965. Animal husbandry also made headway in 1966: buffaloes increased

In 1900: Dunances increased by 2.05 per cent, pigs by 7 per cent and collective animal rearing rope three times as compared with 1905. In Winter 1966-Spring 1907, des-pite great difficulties encoun-tered, Ha Tinh achieved good

results in terms of produc-tivity and acreage, Many

agricultural co-operatives in Duc Tho and Can Loc Dis-tricts resped between 2.6 and 2.8 tons of paddy per

In order to made possible

a steady and comprehensive agricultural development, a hydraulic work building cam-

paign was launched in June and May 1966 throughout the province, aiming at helping

such rice-producing priority areas as the districts of Can Loc and Duc Tho and other

Loc and Duc The and other rice producing units...in dis-tricts, villages, co-operatives, to do away with water-lag-ging, drought, salt water and crosion, and as a curtain riser for a high-450-in the 1966-1969 hydraulic move-ment of the control of the con-was the control of arth.

million cubic metres of earth

equal to the volume of earth dug in 1964 and 1965 put together. Thanks to that

campaign the acreage of irrigated crop land increased by 11,000 hectares; the areas

watered by small hydraulic works was expanded 70 per

Despite repeated naval at-tacks by the U.S., the Ha Tinh fishermen went on with their occupation and fulfilled

the 1967 plan six months about of schedule and the

cent compared with 1964

hectare for one crop.

and that grown with summer-

## **Production and Fighting** IN HA TINH PROVINCE

A TINH is a small prov-ince 150km north of the 17th parallel with a more than 800,000 population. Over the past three years, it has been raided 14,500 times by U.S. planes, sometimes for a whole month running and in 50 different localities. Pagedas, churches, schools and hospitals have localities. Pagodas, churches, schools and hospitals have been their targets. In the February 9, 1966 attack, 37 children under 13 of Huong Pluc elementary school were killed or wounded during

Since March 31, 1968, when Johnson declared the "limit-ed bombing" of North Viet Nam, Ha Tinh has been hit ram, Ha linh has been hit six times barder than pre-viously. On May 14 and 15 particularly, 9 flights of 18 planes bombed and strated Dal Thang agricultural co-operative in Duc Tho district, operative in Duc The district, causing many civilian cas-ualties including to children under to, killing a great number of buffalcos, oxen, and pigs and burning down

However, in the last three years, the inhabitants of Ha Tinh province have been fighting heroically and stepping up

Ha Tinh downed on March 28, 1968 the first F.zzz-A jet, boasted by the Pentagon the boasted by the Pentagon the most up-to-date plane, in its maiden flight over Viet Nam, and on May 8, 1968, the 2,900th American plane grounded in North Viet Nam (which was also the 176th jet knocked out of the sky by this province). In the territoria waters of Ha Tinh, 14 American war vessels and puppet commando boats have been

ent aften. Manning the plough in one hand and holding a rifle in the other, the Ha Tinh people deserve to be called anti-U.S. valiant fighters. Old Dien village brought down a Phentom on March 15, 1968.
Alone in his fighting trench, Pham Van Nghiem brought down a F.100 with two rifleshots and captured an American pilot. On seeing the jungle knife brandished by old Tran Ky, 68, an Amer-ican airman raised up his hands and surrendered im-

Over the last three years,

the most outstanding achieve-ment of the Ha Tinh people in production and serving the fighting has been to keep traffic going under any cir-cumstances. Carrying out the "The entire Party, the entire people serve transport and communications" alogan, in all rural areas of Ha Tinh province there has been going province there has been going the "contribute stone and earth to fight the Yanks" movement. It explains the fact that the province always keeps in store tens of thousands of cubic metres of these materials for the eventual repairing of bridges and roads. Even ou road sections struck for seven or eight days run-ning, traffic has never been halted for more than three hours. Q. Bridge which has been the target of over 300 air raids during which over 5,000 bombe were released, is still open to traffic. The Ha Tinh people have many anex-Even on road sections struck Tinh people have many spare bridges and have repaired or built scores of ferries. In 1966 alone, the province built 300 new roads representing 75 per cent of the mileage of roads constructed there during 80 years under French rule.

IN agricultural production, great difficulties have been created to the Ha Tinh people by U.S. air atribes against hydraulic works, populous areas and even against farmers working in the fields In 1966, despite a drought which dragged on three or four months and the destrucIn industry, the total gross

In industry, the total gross value of industry and handi-crafts in 1966 went up 6.9 per cont compared with 1965. The main production branches such as fishing, salt producsuch as rishing, sait produc-ing, forest exploitation, over-fulfilled their target. Twenty regional industrial enterprises have been built and commis-aloned. The province has been turning out 40 new items including transport boats, pontoon bridges, agri-cultural machines, pottery, vegetables, oil, medicines vegetables, oil, medicines. Compared with 1966, in 1967 the total output value of regional industry increased by 26.3 per cent, producer goods by 28.3 per cent and consumer goods by 15.0 per cent.

catch was to times bigger

tion of production, even in war time, the living in war time, the living standard of the Ha Tinh people has been stabilized and has even improved to some extent. Under the bombing, they are heard "singing aloud anti-U.S. songs." The province possesses over 2,000 ame troupes with over 40 artists, performing plays written by themselves (ten times the peace-time figure). The "reading and applying the lessons of books" drive has become a mass movement. Enterprises, villages, agricul tural co-operatives and forest exploitation yards in Ha Tinh run 1,400 libraries. Ninetyeight per cent of villages and eight per cent of villages and co-operatives in the province are provided with collections of agricultural scientific and technical books.

HANKS to the intensifica-

first five-year plan of com-plementary education three months ahead of time. Cam Binh village in Cam Xuyen district has been commended as North Viet Nam's outmovement of comprehensive 146,807 children enrolled in general education in the school year 1966-1967, a rise

At the re-establishment of peace in 1954, in the whole village, only three men knew how to handle the plough; the inhabitants went in for petty

business transactions because all the ricefields belonged to the landlords who rented them

manager for over five years, was a graduate of a secondary agricultural school.

Mrs Luong said to me.

Ha Tinh has fulfilled its

A TINH province has substantiated Premier Pham Van Dong's state ment made at the recent session of the National Assembly: "North Viet Name keeps on developing in wat time; her economic and military potentials pover ceases to grow; her socialist con-struction goes ahead and her people's living conditions are stable."

### News in Brief

Ngo Minh Loan, D.R. V.N. ambassador to China, envoy arrived in Rawalpindi on May 12 and in Kabul on May 25, for friendly visits to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Kingdom of Afghanistan, respectively at the invitation of the Pakistani and the Afghan governments.

During his stay in these two countries, Ngo Minh Loan posted President Mahammed Ayub Khan and Foreign Minister Arshad Husain of Pakistan, and King Moham-mad Zahir Shah and Premier and Foreign Minister Nour and Foreign Minister Nour Ahmad Etemadi of Afgha-Ahmad Etemadi of Afgha-nistan, of the Vietnames peo-ple's struggle against U.S. inperialism and the D.R.V.N. Government's just position on the settlement of the Viet Nam problem. The Pakistani and Afghan leaders expressed to him their admiration and support for the coarageous Vietnamese people and wished them further victories.

. In the elections to people's councils in autono sones, provinces and munici-palities that took place on April 28,1968 all over North Viet Nam, 2,550 people were returned in the following

Women: . . . 35.2 per cent, Youth: (from 21 to 30) . . . 27,28 per cent Producers, armymen, workers in the cultural, art, scientific and technological branches:... 49.32 per cent,

Minority people:...
38.47 per cent.

e Over the last few years, at the price of stremous efforts, Nam Ha province has turned put such building materials as lime, bricket thes. This year it is in a position to produce coment for local consumption.

• At present the number of pigs reared by Hai Hung province (Bac Bo delta) ex-ceeds the corresponding period last year by 40,000. For the last 12 months, the monthly increase is 3,400 heads.

. Since early 1968, to belp villages step up production, the banking network of Quang Binh province (near the 17th Binh province (near the 17th parallel) has granted them long-term loans three times as

E for the Catabolic population in T.L. willage, like and A U.S. Plane

After a protracted cold weather, the rice plants grew vigorously and to boot, at 11.15 p.m. on March 31, the local militia downed an A.6A Intruder especially designed for night flights.

Bi, the rural militia head, told me that without that achievement it would be very hard for him to persuade young people to wait their turn to join the army. "Pham Van Sinh handed to me an application written in his own blood," he said, "Nguyen Van Dien, who is evem from duty, being the only son is the family to look after an old mother, has filled in successively 17 appli-cation forms and to give more weight to his request, brought along his mother to the mi-

"That plane was brought down in the nick of time. In

down in the nick of time. In fact, despite a hard training, in 1965 and 1967 we falled to bag any plane. We were all the more impatient since at the co-op farmers' con-gress held at the end of 1967, a resolution was adopted to the office that in 1968 we should harvest 6 tons of rice per hectare and down one American aircraft.

we had the idea of asking the provincial militia com-mand to allow us to hunt

the landsords who rented them to tenants coming from other villages. At present, all the co-op farmers are proficient in their trade; Phung, the co-op village. And a few days ago that Introder was grounded by our unit, composed solely of young girls still in their composed solely of young girls still in their composed to the solely of the solely of the solely out of the solely out folk to greet the occasion and performed by the girl giane-hunters themselves. The placy will probably be the hit of the show." Mrs Luong said to me,
"We have every reason to
believe that the control figures in our 1968 plan will
be attained. Last year, we outstripped by far the 5 tons per hectare mark. This

MRS Luong, secretary of the local Party cell, had every reason to be proud of the results obtained in farming by co-op members.

Since the "limited bombing" of the D.R.V.N. was announced by Since the "Finited bombing" of the D.R.V.N. was announced by L.B. Johnson, who find y<sub>1</sub> 11,664, 33 more U.S. activated were the concept North Visit Nam, bringing total U.S. air locuse up to 2,951. All this rate, the 2,000 mark will some be reached; if Washington does not less that the property of the property of the property of the property of the D.R.V.N. There is never indication that up to nome that U.S. government still refuses to do that. The formal talks in Paris provide provol of this:

Colonel Dang Tinh's article abpearing recruity in the Hoc Tap, theoretical review of the Vist Nam Workers' Party, under the title The Invincible Strength of Feople's War Thumphs Over the War of Destruction Conducted by U.S. Imperialism, constitutes an intersting analysis of this new form of agreesion tested by Johnson and Co.

We are printing below an abridged translation of it .- Ed.

## PEOPLE'S WAR AND BANKRUPTCY OF U.S. WAR OF DESTRUCTION

Colonel DANG TINH

A T the beginning of 1965, as their "special war" was facing complete failure, the U.S. imperialists hurriedly committed an expe-ditionary corps and satellite troops to direct fighting in South Viet Nam, and at the same time cynically unleashed a war of destruction, chiefly with air force, against North Viet Nam in an attempt extricate themselves in extricate themselves from their predicament in South Viet Nam, intimidate our people, prevent the flow of assistance from the North to the South and cow our per into negotiating on their terms.

They have deployed a very large air force comprisi more than 4,000 aircraft different types including more than 1,000 fighters, or one-fourth of the U.S. plane total and 6 times the number of planes used by the French colonialists in the whole Indo-China theatre. Flown from 13 aircraft carriers, 5 bases in Thailand and a number of others in South Viet Nam, their sireraft have been their aircraft have been ceaselessly raiding both zones of Viet Nam. Their planes are the most sophisticated and costliest, boastfully de-scribed as having achieved the acme of international aero nautic science. They have put to use all kinds of bombs, rockets and guided missiles in savage and frenzied attacks on communication lines, dikes, irrigation dams, residential districts, hospitals, schools, market places, etc... The bomb tonnage dropped on North Viet Nam has sur-passed that used by the U.S. on the Europe battlefield and n the Pacific area, during

Since the end of February since the end of rebriary 1967, they have been step-ping up their "escalation" by shelling the North across the Ben Hai river with long-range artillery, conducting naval bombardments of the coastal areas, air dropping mines on North Viet Nam's rivers and canals and con trating attacks on indus trial establishments and populated areas in Hanoi

and Hai Phong so as to

By throwing a sizeable air force into such fierce attacks, the U.S. imperialists believed that North Viet Nam could hardly stand the strain for 3 weeks. But facts over the past 3 years or so have shown that none of their strategic objectives has been attained. met with very heavy and ell-sided failure, a strategigal failure

ALL THE OBJECTIVES OF THE WAR OF DESTRUC-TION ARE MISSED

The U.S. imperialists' failure to shake our people's fighting will: U.S. bombs and shells have failed to cow our people, instead our 31 million compatriots, single-mindedly, are resolved to defend socialist North Viet Nam, liberate the South and achieve eventhe South and schieve oven-tual national reunification. After his 9th trip to Saigon, McNamara conceded that it would be foolish to think that the bombing could weaken North Viet Nam's will power.

The U.S. imperialists' failure to undermine North Viet Nem a socialist economy: In the fiames of war, our socialist economy keeps growing. Our agriculture continues to make headway steadily; our industry, especially regional industry, sees constant devel-opment. Communications and transport keep going, linking the rear with the front line and connecting our country with the brother socialist countries Cultural and social activities continue to progress in a way suitable to wartime conditions. The people's living conditions remain stable.

been strengthened in all fields. The U.S. imperialists' failure to isolate South Viet Nem: The higher they esca-late their war of destruction in the North, the more sub-stantial the assistance of the North Vietnamese people for the revolution in South Viet

Nam becomes. The resistance of the South Vietnamese arm-ed forces and people has experienced an unprecedented growth. The widespread offen

sive and concerted uprising started February this year prove that the revolutionary movement in South Viet Nam annot be stamped out or U.S. air superiority myth debunked: The U.S. imperialists have not ceased boasting about the powerful potential of U.S. air force. Thomas Power, for-mer chief of the U.S. Strategic

Air Command, bragged that the U.S. air force could single-handedly win the Viet Nam war in a matter of days with a minimum strength. After more than 3 years of frenzied attacks on North Viet Nam, the U.S. air force has only taken telling blows. Nearly 3,000 modern U.S. plane 3,000 modern U.S. planes (worth about 2 million dollars each on the average) of more than 40 different types, includ-ing the B-52 and F-III A ing the B.52 and F.III A clearibled as super-products of the U.S. war industry, have been brought down over North Viet Nam. The U.S. aggressors have had to acknowledge that more than half of the number of their F.105 Thusderchiefs was lost in Viet Nam.

Along with the plane losses, thousands of U.S. pilots (cost of training is 773,000 dollars for each among them many aces have been killed or captured. They rank first in enemy

THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS GROWING POLITICAL ISOLATION

THE brazen U.S. attachs on North Viet Nam, a member of the socialist camp and independent and soveteign state, have been sternly condemned by progres-sive people the world over, including the U.S. who demand an end to these sanguinary acts of piracy.

The U.S. imperialists are very much afraid of isolation. That is why they have had to propose "peace negotia-tions" to mislead public opinion, but their very escalation against North Viet Nam has further exposed their bellico-sity, which has still further

AL WOREH - CHE I

In an effort to get out of their impasse, after each set-back, they climb new, more dangerous rungs in their escalation. However, each fresh escalation always ends in a new failure heavier than the previous one. By now, they have begun to feel frustration and despair. Squabbles are developing within their ranks. They are reconsidering the effective-ness of the bombing of North Viet Nam. Johnson's order for the "limited bombing" is enough to illustrate the futility of their effort.

On the other hand, after more than 3 trying years, the North Vietnamese armed forces and people have wor tremendous and all-sided suc cesses which provide a sound basis to the conclusion we are fully capable we are fully capable of foiling U.S. aggression in all

REASONS OF U.S. FAILURE

THE war of destruction, chiefly by means of air force, a new form of war dictated by the fiasco of U.S. neo-colonialism, has produced effects quite con-trary to its subjective cal-

First and foremost, by attacking North Viet Nam to improve their losing position and and their quandary in South Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists have committed a grave blunder as far as their strategy is concerned.

In striking at a member of the socialist camp and an independent and severeign state, they have exposed themselves as ruthless aggressors and increased their po-litical isolation. In such circumstances, they have been compelled to couple their acts of war with their political and diplomatic tricks, escalate step by step, attack and probe at the same time, fight while trembling with fear and undertake military actions with restraint, unable to bring into full play their strength, which is in itself not unlimited. This is a mental concept on the use of modern air force.

The U.S. war of destruc-

tion over North Viet Nam was launched at a time when the U.S. imperialists were weak-ening and sustaining heavy setbacks in their war of ag-gression against South Viet Nam. Their intention was to strike at a complementary battlefield to win in the mair battlehead to win in the main theatre of operation. Since the U.S. imperialists, in con-centrating their forces in South Viet Nam, have been unable to avoid serious losses there, they grow weaker and liable to even more disas-trous defeats as they have to thin out their forces for attacks on North Viet Nam. In fact, since they started their war of destruction against the North, they have tained series of heavy setbacks on both battlefields In fact, they have been driven into passivity both in the South and in the North, on the ground as well as in the air. This dual passivity has made U.S. quandary and impasse insoluble.

A girl militia unit shooting at U.S. plane

The U.S. air force inpur mountable, numerous weak-nesses and handicaps grow at the same rate as U.S. es-calation. U.S. political isolation badly effects the fighting spirit of the pilots. As these meet with our ever more in-tense and effective ground fire, their morale sinks critical low. The U.S. ai critical low. The U.S. and force, originally organized, equipped and trained for nuclear warfare, large-scale operations and massive stri-ken, is out of its element in the war conditions in creative and constantly de-veloped tactics of our air defence units. In our country U.S. air tactics and technics are rather out of place. All tactics and technics the U.S. imperialists have racked their brains to devise have been foiled when put into practice.

The assigned targets are numerous and scattered More often than not, several strikes are to be made against a minor target. Even strategic bombers

ombing.
The very difficult climate and weather in our country (formerly the French colo-nialists arrived at the conclusion that the weather in Indo-China was not ideal for the air force) are also a handicap for the U.S. air force. For instance, intense heat affects the stamina of the pilot and reduces the plane load, and frequent rains and fog limit visibility. U.S. air strength is limited, has to operate scatteringly on many battlefields and has suffered heavy losses. The yearly national aircraft pro-duction can just make up for the losses over North Viet Nam in a year alone. There is a shortage of hombs and shells. Bombs produced in April 1967 were used in May of the same year. There is also a drain of skilled

pilots and their scarcity is the brother socialist countrie rious.
The aforesaid weaknesses and enjoying the ever-grow sympathy and support of the and handicape make it impossible for the U.S. air force to thing into full play its power and forte. Although, numerically, the U.S. air world. As a result, our eco-nomic and defence potentials have been on the upgrade, our determination to fight and to win has become stronger and our great moral atrength greater attil. The U.S. economic and deforce is very strong, it is plagued by shortage. Although it is modernly

equipped, its power is of no avail. Although it possesses painstakingly worked - out ectics, it remains at a loss Although it has new technics at its disposal, it fails to turn them to account. Although it wields a sizeable bomb ton-nage, the destructive effect of The U.S. war of destruc-tion against North Viet Nam. has failed essentially because it has been met by our people's invincible strength, which is the resultant of the sound line of our Party, the unsubmissiveness of our peo-

benefit by the tremendous assistance of the brother socialist countries and friends socialist countries and friends all over the world. Our Party has skilfully applied the principles of barxism-Leniusm and laid down a correct and creative line of resistance to U.S.

ple's war. Moreover we

its bombing remains poor.

tion.
Under the guidance of the Party's political and military line, our people have derived greater strength from their batred for the enemy, promoted their patriotism and upheld their tradition of dauntlesaness and revolu-tionary heroism to resist the

U.S. war of destruction.

From the standing army to
the militin and home-guards
and the rest of the people,
everybody takes part in the
fighting, using all weapons
available, from rifles to
modern means, building up
heavy barrages of fire at
various altitudes in all places . war of destruction. to punish enemy planes and

and roads, keeping traffic open and maintaining order and security. Thanks to good civil de-

fence, we have succeeded in limiting losses caused by the enemy air and naval forces, enemy air and naval forces, quickly surmounting difficul-ties, effectively protecting the people's lives and property

Our people have been receiving ever greater and more effective assistance from

The U.S. economic and de-fence potentials are the most powerful in the imperialist camp, but without justice on their side and popular backing, the U.S. imperialists can rely only on weaponry and plays the chief role in war secutes it can make the most of the new technical achievements. They have recklessly used their sir force against North Viet Nam. They place much hope in their serial strength. John McConnet, U.S. Air Force Chief of Staff, declared with braggadocic been shifted onto the air force. This is a reactionary concept, a concept of bour geois military science, which places main reliance on the

weapons.
But realities on the Viet Nam battlefield have shatter-ed this concept to the ground ed this concept to the ground. War in modern times and in whatever forms remains an overall test of strength between the belligerent parties. It is the advanced sold system, the just nature of the war and the courage of man coupled with a sound political and military line that decides the outcome of the war. It cannot and can never be cannot and can never be

tries continues to pour into

cannot and can never be decided by the air force nor armoury nor technology As a matter of fact, the U.S. air power has proved ineffective in Viet Nam. Its air war efforts have cut almost no ice, strategically speaking Today the U.S. imperialist no icc, strategically speaking.
Today the U.S. imperialists
themselves have found that
attacks on North Viet Nambring no remedy to the situation in South Viet NamMcNanuara has admitted to
things. The strategy leads to the
things of the strategy leads to the
tribute of the strategy leads to the
tribute of the strategy leads to the
tribute continues to pour into

warships.
Besides taking part in direct fighting and serving ammunition, our people have also joined in repairing bridges

Viet Nam, air defence build-up in North Viet Nam increased considerably and gained in efficiency, North Viet Nam's economy experiences no slump and U.S. air losses are high (AFP, Feb. 2, 1968). He also conceded that the war must conceded that the war must be settled on the ground in South Viet Nam. This indica-tes that the U.S. concept of using the air force to win the war is utterly erroneous. The U.S. decision with air attacks

THE SUCCESS OF PEO DI DIG WAD

THE longer our armed forces and people fight, the stronger they become, and many valuable lessons have been drawn therefrom:

1) Our success in our fight against the U.S. air force can be ascribed to our very strong will power.

On the basis of a clear understanding of the truth that "nothing is more pre-clous than independence and freedom," on the strength of the profound consciousness of the national interests and international duty and through a scientific assessment of the revolutionary situation in the whole country and the world, the rela between the war of destruc tion in the North and the local war of aggression in the South, and the balance of force between us and our enemy, we have built up our determination to face and to defeat the U.S. air force.

With this firm resolve, our armed forces and people have brought into full play their courage, intelligence and inexhaustible ingenuity. 3) Our success is also due to our combat skill and good civil defence.

Proceeding from our Par-ty's concept of people's war, at the very start, we maintain that to counter U.S. modern aircraft it is necessary to mobilize the entire people to take part in the fighting, with the people's armed forces comprising 3 armed toross comprising a kinds of troops (regular, regional and local) as the core, and to make the mest of all weapons (ranging from rifles to machine guns, anti-sircraft cone of differ

Inheriting the tradition of

against the North to compen-sate for the losses in the South is excessively atonid

LESSONS DRAWN FROM

courageous and immunious fighting from our forefathers, in the light of the Party's mi-litary line, our armed forces and people have devised their own, positive, diversified, able to our practical condi-tions and forced the enemy to

fight the way we want them to. That is why we can defeat an enemy numerically strong-er and technically far The militia and self-defence The militia and self-defence forces, made up of elderly and young people, men and women, use infantry weapons against enemy aircraft with increasingly improved tech-nics and tactics. Apart from nics and tactics. Apart from fighting in close co-ordination with the main force and regional troops, milittanen and home-gunris have also militanen and home-gunris de militanen and home gunris de militanen and have have been de militanen and have been de militane creativeness of our people who have thoroughly grasped

> role played by the masses The diverse combat experi-The diverse combat experi-ences acquired by our armed forces and people during the processof successfully resisting the U.S. air force mark a new development in revolutionary military art. Not only have they a far-reaching value for the building of our people's armed forces, but they are also of international signifimanager:

Along with the fighting, we have stepped up civil defence to reduce losses of ent types, aircraft missiles).



Fighters shout to take at

the enemy Waleston improved organizational work, extended and consolidated the network of trenches and shelters in all localities, carried out dispersion and evacuation in populated areas, and shaped way of life suitable to war time conditions. Thank popular participation, popular participation, we have succeeded in limiting loases to the minimum, quickly overcoming difficulties, making good losses and damage, protecting the people's life and property as well as state property, creating favourable conditions creating favourable conditions for successful fighting and production, strengthening the fighting will of our armed forces and people and ensur-

ing a steady growth in strength in a protracted war. 3) One offection registance against the U.S. is possible thanks to the smooth development of our force in other course of the successful fighting.

In the building of the peo In the building of the peo-ple's armed forces, quantity and quality are closely inter-related. Our Party, while actively and vigorously in-creasing the military strength the concept of people's war; creasing the military strength according to actual needs, has always attached primary importance to improving its quality. The most fundamental principle of our Party's line concerning the building of the people's armed force calls for absolute, direct and

all-sided Party leadership. We have satisfactorily solv ed the problem of the relation ship between man andweapon. We do not underestimate the value of weapons but we maintain that man has the last word. As far as politics and technics are concerned we have not slighted technics, but we regard ideology and poli-tics as the topmost factors.

Over the past years or so, our people's armed forces in general and our air defence and air force in particular have been growing at rapid rate quantitatively and have been cappeleesly endeavou to improve their quality, thus vigorously increasing our nic defence capacity to an unpre codented degree.

PHE U.S. imperialists have suffered very beavy setbacks in their war of destruction against North Viet Nam. However, their nature Nam. However, their nature remains unchanged. They are scheming to further step up their war of aggression against our country and still refuses to stop unconditionally the bombing and all other acts of war in the Viet Nam.

The coming test of strength between our people and the U.S. imperialists will still be hard and grim. But the 17 million North Vietnamese are resolved to become 17 million valiant anti-U.S. fighters. Final victory will be ours.



Night action of A.C.C. in Quang Binh

# THE WHOLE WORLD SUPPORT US

Editor's Noto — At the fourth session of the National Assembly (third legislature), Prime Minister Pham Van Dong submitted his Political Report brilliad "Pomard (Dur victory) is an assurance double over I' This report contains these parts. The first and second barts deal with our people's victorious struggle in South and it North New 160.

We give below in full its third part.

Sub-heads are ours.

of

A STRUGGLE OF INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

THE Victnamese people's resistance to U.S. aggression, for national salvation, has a very important international significance.

This grows at the same pace as the resistance. This also represents an derstanding of the world people's un-derstanding of the war in Viet Nam. Today, this international significance ome very broad and profound and finds expression is a great variety of forms. Each country, each people, each government, each organization, and even each indivi-dual has now seen the necessity to make clear its or his own stand and attitude concerning the Viet Nam war: which side to take, that of the aggressor or that of the victims o aggression, that of justice or that of stice, that of the most reactionary and sinister forces in the present time which can bring incalculable disasters to mankind or that of the Vietnamese people who are fighting for their sacred national rights and of the same time for the interests o all nations and of the whole mankind At present, this attitude, generally speaking, has been defined rather clearly as shown in the declaration of the World Cultural Congress held in Havana in January, 1968: "The struggle of the Vietnamese people is the highest peak of the revolutionary struggle conducted by the labouring people and the oppressed peoples all over the world against U.S. impe-

The " oppose U.S. aggression and support the Vietnamese people international movement a very heavy defeat for the U.S. imperialists and a very big victory for the Vietnamese people and the other peoples of the world. This is because the world people's understanding, as already said above, is the premises of the international movement of opposition to U.S. aggression and of pport for the Vietnamese people a factor which is greatly con ing to the complete victory of our people's fight against U.S. aggression, people's agat against U.S. aggression, for national salvation. More important still, it will certainly give rise to actions against U.S. imperalism in every part of the world which are expand continually and take on more and more resolute and vigor ous forms. This is actually the revo lutionary struggle of our time which includes the revolutionary struggles waged by various social atrata and nations to solve the problems of our time, namely peace, national inde pendence, democracy and social progress. A large - scale struggle in the world stirring hundreds of millions in a great number of countries, hav ing a firm propin the socialist camp bulwark of the world revolution and world peace-is sure to advance towards victories which will pave the way for new developments in the history of mankind, in conformity with the essence of our era.

As has been said earlier, the international significance of our people's fight against U.S. aggression has a process of its own—the process of the sorn—the process of the development of the war since 1954, particularly since 1955, the process of the continuous escalation of the U.S. imperialists' special war.\* and "local war," the process of the Victories war, "the process of the Victories of t

U.S. IMPERIALISM
--- A CLAY-FOOTED COLOSSUS

is the resolute fight of ou people that has gradually exposed the nature of U.S. imperialism and uncovered its true colours as as aggressor and warmonger, a kind of new fascism even more dangerous and loathsome than Nazism formerly It is also this resolute fight that has gradually revealed all the very basic weaknesses and aggravated all the inherent contradictions of U.S. imperialism, enabling every one to see more and more clearly that U.S. imperialism, is but a clay-footed colossus. One has thus come to this conclusion: Against U.S. imperialism - the arch enemy of the world's peoples - it is pecessary to wage an unflinching, resolute, un-yielding, uncompromising struggle in all possible forms including the highest one - armed struggle. Such a struggle must of course be a long, hard one. But it will be certainly

crowned with glorious victory. U.S. imperialism which in essence is U.S. state monopoly capitalism, has grown and thriven quickly through the two world wars at the cost of the blood, tears and sweat of hundreds of millions of toiling people in many countries in-cluding the American people. It is nurturing the mad ambition to bring the whole world under its away. For this wild dream to come true, the U.S. importalists have got ready all kinds of plans, including a plan for all-out war and various plans for "flexible response." With the war of aggression in Viet Nam they want to prove that they are strong enough to crush the war of liberation in this country thereby to "deter" all other liberation movements in the world But they have obviously failed. And the gravity of their defeats increases in proportion to the mag-nitude of their efforts, the ferocity and craftiness of their moves and the size of their forces (military economic, financial...) deployed in this war. This failure marks an extremely important turning-point in the downkill slide and decline of U.S. imperialism, of U.S. neocolonialism

If Viet ham, our country with conty a little more than 30,000 square kilometres area and a little more than 30 million population, has kept on the jump the U.S. imperialists, has kept on the jump the U.S. imperialists and the jump the U.S. imperialists area of 10 may for their semantic by many for their semantic by many for their semantic by march 10 may for their semantic by march 10 may for their semantic by march 10 may for their semantic between the semantic betw

In carrying not its policy of interivision and supervision. U.S. imperialism makes no distinction as to national borders or nationalities. Therefore, the flight against U.S. Inperialism conducted by the Visionant Compression of the Posphes in Various Proposed of the Posphes in Various Compression of the Posphes in Various Compression of the Posphes in Various and support Vision has shaped up a very broad front. This is an and support Vision has shaped up a very broad front. This is an international event of highly positive algoriticance. The world pospher front against U.S. imperialism and in favour of national liberation will incompress the proposed front of the Compression of the Vision of the Vision

OUR THANKS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT

THERE is a deep realization among our people that their flight against U.S. aggressio U.S. aggressio tu.S. aggressio tu.S. aggressio to national salvation, is an integral part of the world peoples revolution. Our very great and valuable support assistance given us by the Soviet Union, China and the other fraternal socialist countries. Nor can they be dissociated from the heartfelt and shown us by the world working class, the communist and workers' parties and beapones in Asia. Africa and Latin America, and all peace and democratic forces in the world working the contraction of the contraction of

The movement of the world popels in support of Viet Nam now unfolding in every part of the world under a great variety of forms, so fine and moving, is a manifestation of their collastry with, admiration of their collastry with, admiration of their collastry with, admiration of their collastry with their collastration of their collastration of the stational support was the setting up by famous social activists and prominent insulhernals in the world of the Paramad Examel International Collaboration of the U.S. importalists in Viet Nam — crime of aggression, crime of the U.S. importalists in Viet Nam — crime of aggression, crime of war and crime against manified.

In our resistance to U.S. aggression as well as in our revolution as, a whole, now as in the past and the future, we always attach paramount importance to the consolidation and strengthening of the solidarity

and friendship between our country and the other brother socialist countries. To resist U.S. aggression and save the country is our sacred and at the same time, an unflinching, unyielding struggle to defend the gains of socialism in our country, thus doing our worthy share in the defence of the socialist camp. It is the proletarian internationalist duty of our people. On the other hand, by supporting our people - the fighters in the forefront of the struggle to defend the socialist camp, peace and national independence—the other socialist countries are discharging their proletarian internationalist obli-We have always highly valued this particularly important support and aid because we have folly realized their usefulness, effectiveness and significance. We are very happy to know that side by side with us and together with us who are fighting victoriously sysinst the U.S. aggressors are the 1,000 million people in the brother socialist counts

OUR STAND

WE have attached paramoun importance to the defence of the accialist camp, of each of its members, being conscious that the socialist camp is the greatest gain of the revolutionary struggle o the world's working class and people We warmly acclaim the brilliant successes recorded by the peoples of the Soviet Union, China and the other socialist countries in the building of communism and socialism, might of the socialist camp and to the defence of peace. support the determination of the Chinese people to recover Taiwan, ar Chinese people to recover raiwan, an inseparable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China. We firmly support the staunch struggle of the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to frustructure. trate all moves of the U.S. and the Pak lung Hi clique to prepare for a new war, and her demand that the U.S. withdraw its troops from South Korea and let the Korean people settle themselves their own affairs and reunify their country. We firmly support the just struggle waged by people and Government of the G.D.R. to regist the expansionist design of West German imperialism aided and abetted by U.S. imperialism, to defend their sovereignty and ter-ritorial integrity and to build a happy life for themselves. We firmly suppo the cause of socialism in Cuba and the struggle conducted by the heroic Cuban people to foil all acts of by U.S. imperialism and its hench-

For decades now U.S. casperialism has increasinally been steeping up its policy of intervention and aggression against the Indoo-Chizene counter. To counter this was been constantly considering and developing the militest solidarity and the relative constantly considering and the relative to the constant of the relative to defending their respective basic national rights against the constant of the relative to defending their respective basic national rights against the constant of the relative to the relative to the respective basic national rights against the constant of the relative to the relati



We recolutely support the rightcous and certainly victorious struggle waged by the Khmer people under the clearsighted leadership of Samdoch Head of State Norodom Sihanoult to defend the Kingdom of Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, peace, neutrality and territorial integrity within its present borders.

We resolutely support the struggle of the Lao people aimed at ensuring the correct implementation of the 1962 Genova Agreements on Laos and warmly hall the Lao people's victories in thwarting the subding attention by the U.S. imperialists and bein fundays and in sefeguation and consolidating the liberated areas.

The Victnamose people and the Government of the Dembcratic Republic of Vist Nam resolutely support the national liberation strugging the national liberation successful the support of the national liberation movement of the Black people in the United Strises, the national bieration movement of the Black people in the United Strises, the surgel of the Arabo countries against surgel or the Arabo countries against the struggle of the sationalization of the working dissea and people in the capitalist countries not consolidate national independence and build prosperous committee, of the working dissea and people in the capitalist countries and the struggle of the world peoples against the supressive and warmongsting the supressive

In this new paried of our people's resistance way, we are holding higher than over before the hanner of international solidarity, attribute our harder to win the sympathy, support and assistance from the brother countries and the whole progressive mankind in our march toward complete victory and the noble goals of our people, thereby contributing to the cause of peace, matternation of the cause of peace of the cause of t

ON THE DIPLOMATIC FRONT

N our resistance to U.S. aggression, for national salvation, our people have resorted to all forms of struggle, military, political and diplomatic, and made full use of our capabilities to win the biggest successes for our national liberation struggle.

On the diplomatic as well as multitary and political fronts, we have always been firmly holding the lotlative and the officative. Which is to preserve national independence and genuine peace, on the victories of the military and political properties. It has been been supported to the pretage of the properties of the protage of the protage of the properties of the protage presentative of the D.R.V.N. Greermant and the representative of the U.S. government in Faris \*. These conversations are simed at accrization of the U.S. bombing and all other acts of war against the D.R.V.N. thus adequativy meeting and all other acts of war against the D.R.V.N., thus adequativy meeting of the U.S. bombing of the U.S. bombi

We have recorded important schieements on the diplomatic front because right at the beginning (April 1963) we have upbelt the principled position of the D.R.V.M. Government on a political solution to the Vat which are now well known to would built public opinion and resolutely supported by the people is various countrien. It has also been claused to the Senth Viet Man Hational warmly vencomed by broad public opinion in the world.

By streaming the principled position of our people and Government and the N.F.L. we want to bring out the goals of struggle of our people in both North and South Viet Nam, anaby the right to independence, the whole territory of our country, without infringement by any foreign country. That right represents the highest principles of human society and international relations and practice which every nation and another than the second of the country of th

U.S. ABSURD ALLEGATIONS

PROCEEDING from the above principled position, we have energetically, wholly and categorically rejected the utterly preposterous allegations which still are being obdurately repeated by the U.S. raling circles.

First and oresnost, we sold the size of th

never done any harm to the U.S. which has given the U.S. imporialists the right to overtly send troops from the other shore of the Pacific to attack our country as a whole? That is why our entire people, 31 million as one man, are resolved to fight and defeat the enemy and wherever the enemy is all the Vietnamese have the right to go there and fight him. That is the secred right to selfdefence of our people which has won deep sympathy and firm support from the world peoples. It is necessary to underscore this fundamental point: the U.S. government is the war provocateur and aggressor therefrom to thoroughly refute the fantastic charge that "North Viet Nam commits aggression against South Viet Nam " and other cunning claims such as the demand for "reciprocity," "mutual de-escala-tion," "concession from both sides." tion, No! The U.S. has provoked war and aggression, it must end its was and its aggression. The U.S. has escalated the conflict, it must deescalated the conflict, it must be escalate it. Decidedly there is no question of paying any ransom to the pirates! Peace will immediately return if the U.S. Government and the war of aggression against our satellite troops from South Viet Nam.

The Vistnamese people cherish peace but that must be a genuine peace with genuine independence and freedom. Such is our principled stand, Such a position is as firm as the Truong Son \*\*.

Another utterly absurb contention of the U.S. ruling circles is what they call their "commitment" is it, and to whom? Is it the State of the U.S. ruling circles themselves? Or the U.S. ruling circles themselves? Or the "commitment" to the "commitment" to the "commitment" that "the U.S. borders extend to the 17th parallel"?

What value has the commitment:

What value has the commitment

to a handful of traitors scorned and condemned by the whole Visinamese

people and progressive mankind?
Can the farce staged by the aggresors and the traitors have any legal through the control of t

SOME VERY SIMPLE AND

N the different front against U.S. aggression, we have upheld the above principled position since it reflects the will to geht and invincible strength of our

people. This position shining with justice has enjoyed strong and firm support from the peoples in the socialist countries and in the rest of the world including the progressive American people.

Its substance as made clear in the four points of the D.R.V.N. Government and the Political Program of the N.F.L., consists of following very simple and clear points:

The U.S. Government must end its aggressive war against the Visitamese people; withdraw troops of the U.S. and its astellites from South Viet Mam; stop permanently and unconditionally the bombing and other acts of war on the whole verticory was a stop permanently and unconditionally the bombing and other acts of war on the whole verticory and the settled by the Seath Visitamese people themselves according to the Folitical Frogram of the N.F.L. without foreign interference; the remaification of Viet Nam must be sattled by the Visitamese people in both the basis of democracy and without foreign interference;

That is the goal of the persevering and indomitable struggle conducted our people for many years now This great struggle has recorded tremendous victories, and has driven the enemy into a blind alley However, the aggressive and warmongering U.S. imperialists have not given up their design but continue to intensify the war Therefore our entire people muspersevere in their fight, fearless of sacrifices and hardships, push ahead the fight so as to win big victories on all fronts. At the same time our people must ceaselessly increase their forces in all fields so as to be ready to cope with any eventualities victory.

With this end in view, we have done with this and in view, we have done with the armed and political side. We will be a supplied to the diplomatic front with our principled position and attitude have tions in Paris between the representative of the D.R.V.N. Covernment and the representative of the D.R.V.N. Covernment and the representative of the D.R.V.N. Covernment and the representative of the D.R.V.N. Covernment when the representative of the D.R.V.N. Covernment and the representative of the U.S. Covernment and the proposal of the Covernment and the proposal of the Covernment and the U.S. Covernment and the Representative of the Covernment and the Representative and the Covernment and the Covernment

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<sup>&</sup>quot; Let us review the following steps in the diplomatic struggle of our

people:

The 4 points of the D.R.V.N.
Government (April 8, 1965).

The 3-point declaration of the

South Viet Nam N.F.L. (March 22, 1965).

The January 28, 1967 statement of the D.R.V.N. Foreign Minister

of the D.R.V.N. Foreign Minister and the subsequent statements. — President Ho Chi Minh's mes-

sage of reply to U.S. President Johnson (February 15, 1967). — The Political Program of the South Vies Nam N.F.L. made public on September 1, 1967 (This Political Program draws a whole range of

on September 1, 1967 (Inta Political Program drawn a whole range of N.F.L. polities in the struggle against the U.S. aggressors, for national salvation, at the same time outlining the basis for a political settlement in South Vist Nam).

The April 3, 1968 statement of

<sup>—</sup> The April 3, 1968 statement of our Government following the March 31, 1968 speech of the U.S. President.

— The May 3, 1968 statement of our Forsign Ministry which leads to the Payis talk.

<sup>(</sup>Footnote included in the Report of Premier Pham Van Dong).

\*\* Long mountain range running along most of the western side of Vist Nam — Ed.

### VIET NAM AND THE WORLD AT LARGE

WORLD-WIDE KOVEMENT OF SOLIDARITY

WITH VIETNAMESE PEOPLE

O VER these last few months, acts of soli-darity with Viet Nam's struggle against U.S. imper alism have been stepped t at quicker tempo all over th world. Progressive mankind has clearly voiced its indi-guation against U.S. aggression and war crimes in North and South Viet Nam. Meanwhile it has given an Meanwhile it has given an unqualified support to the Vietnamese people and has shown a particular admira-tion for the victories wen 1,200 universities and colleges, students staged a resist-draft strike with the slogan "American youths will not go and fight in Viet Nam?" On valiant fighters uth Viet Nam, It April 27, hundreds of thousands of people in New York, Chicago, Boston and other cities took to the streets welcomed the talented lead-Nam N.F.L. and othe soundness of its political program-me, and warmly hailed the emergence of the Viet Nam to this senseless war!",
"Withdraw U.S. troops
from Viet Nam!",
"Viet Nam to the Vietnamese!", "Let the Vietnamese people settle their
own affairs!" Evan overseas Alliance of National, Demo-Following closely the Paris permanently and unand other acts of war against Americans realously took part tized the obduracy of Washington rulers who turn

IN THE UNITED STATES

against the Viet Nam war. On April 26, a great number

dents and priests paraded through Tokyo streets for an immediate and unconditional

end to the bombing of North Viet Nam, recognition of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. and withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Viet Nam.

stem the revolutionary high

tide in Africa. The armed

keeps on expanding. After Angola, Guinea, Cape Verde and Mozambique, the patriotic

forces in Zimbabwe (South Rhodesia), South Africa and South-West Africa have taken

to arms to fight for independ-ence and freedom. Those in Congo (Kinshasa) continue

as 'the common successes of peoples all over the world.

The Vietnamese people heartily thank the African

heartily thank the African poples for this valuable sup-port. We pledge ourselves to strengthen our unity with them and back them in their

struggle for national libera-

tion, against U.S.-headed imperialism and old and new colonialism.

American professors, stu

HE anti - Viet Nam was movement in the U.S. April 26, 1068 became a day

Week of Solidarity with

African Peoples (May 22-28)

FTER World War st.

A keeping pace with the national liberation

ounting in Asia and Latin merica, the movement of

movement now irresistible

national liberation in Africa

vigorously developing, and shaking the bulwark of im-

perialism and colonialism in Africa.

The imperialists have left

no stone unturned to check no stone inturned to check the revolutionary movement in Africa. Using such perfi-dious neo-colonialist means as aid, "peace corps,"

subversive activities

inside division between Afri

can countries, the U.S.-headed

imperialists are frenziedli

attacking the newly independ-ent countries in Africa in

an attempt to preserve what

interests they are still holding,

secure new positions and finally turn these countries

into new-type colonies. The neo-colonialism of the impe-rialists, especially U.S. impe-

rialists, is the greatest danger for African peoples. Further-more, the imperialists are

frantically suppressing the armed struggle in some

armed struggle in some African countries now under

the colonial voke and main-

has been vigorously

AFRICAN PEOPLES ARE HOLDING ALOFT

THEIR NATIONAL - LIBERATION RANNER

of Ministers of the Soviet Union, stated, "As ever, the Soviet Union costinues to supply Viet Nam with every assistance necessary or strong action of the youth from universities and secon-dary schools in the U.S. In Early in May, backed by students of other American universities, the students of Columbia University started a several days' strike despite sion, and energe-Nam war and racial segrega-tion. Leaders of University and Theological Institute, students' organizations in 49 states signed a statement denouncing the U.S. war in denouncing the U.S. war in Viet Nam as "unjust and inhuman." At a grand meet-ing held on May 17, against drafting of youths for the Viet Nam war, 866 students of California University Berkeley, resolutely opposed the draft and were warmly hailed by 6,000 other students and professors.

> These demonstrations and meetings mark a new step forward in the American people's movement of protest against the Viet Nam war, a movement more and more closely linked with the courageous struggle of the Black people in the U.S. for freedom and couplity d equality. It spells out a ever-growing discontent the major part of Americans over the war waged by the Vietnamese people.

IN THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

N May Day, the peoples of socialist countries turned their minds turned their minds
toward the Vietnamese people. They atepped up their
acts of solidarity and aid
to the fighting vietnamese
people. In an interview grant
ed to the Hungarian paper
Magyar Hungarian paper
gin, Chairman of the Council Secretary General, Vict Nam Asian - African South Africa and South Rhodesia. But no force can

in North Viet Nam. 700 million Chinese people back you and pledge themselves to remain a mainstay for In many other socialist

countries, weeks of solidarity with Viet Nam and collec-tions of money, medicines and various gifts for Viet Nam have recorded splendid results. Many youths in va-rious socialist countries de-clared they were ready to go to Viet Nam and fight the to Viet Nam and fight the U.S. aggressors. At a "soirée for Viet Nam," Cuban friends denounced U.S. war crimes, burnt a Johnson's effigy and held teach-ins on the struggle of the Viet-

to repel imperialist aggres

At a reception given in ho-nour of the D.R.V.N. Hydrau-lic Researchers' Delogation, Li Tsien-nien, Vice-Premier

lic Researchers' Delogation, Li Tsien-nten, Vice-Fremier of the People's Rapublic of China, reaffirmed, "Chair-

man Mac Tme-tung, our great leader, our Party, government and people reso-lutely support the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S.

aggression, for national salva-

tion and socialist construction

IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD

N Tokyo as well as in many West European ci-ties big mass ralles were held in April and May to support the Vietnamess peo-ple's struggle. The Japaness

people have successfully wound up the collection of 100 million years for Viet Nam. At meetings flooded with D.R.V.N. and N.F.L. flags, the French people hail-ed the D.R.V.N. delegation to the Paris official talks with the ILS

To African and Latin American countries, popular feeling was also unnites, popular feeling was also unnistakable. The governments and peoples of Algeria, and the U.A.R. as well as peoples of other African and Arab countries continue to apport the righteous struggle of the Vistamese people and oppose the U.S. war of aggression. In Ecuador, for the first time May Day was observed with such simultaneous demonstrations held in the main cities under slogan 'Yankees out of Viet

On May 19, many represen-tatives of Australian Youth and Students' organizations marched on the National Asmarched on the National As-sembly building in Canberra and continued their demon-stration by picketing the Prime Minister's residence, shouting, "Down with U.S. Viet Nam war!", "Release Aussies refusing to go to Viet Nam!"

IT is clear that with the socialist camp as its core the world movement sup-porting the Vietnamese peoporting the Vietnamess people and protesting against the U.S. aggressors has gained in scope and intensity, and is drawing in groups and personalities symbolising the legitimate sentiments and aspirations of people all over the world. It actually represents the common sense of sents the common sense of all progressive mankind which more and more shares this feeling of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of "the support ven to the Vieinam triots is a sacred duty" of everyone, for in struggling for their own independence, Vietnamene people fight also for the fre

## Poor People's March on Washington

their armed struggle to win genuine independence. THE march of the Poor People on Washington for better living condi-tions and an end to the U.S. Following with keen inte-rest the struggle of the Vietnamese people against the U.S., for national salvation, aggressive war in Viet Nam started in early May has the African peoples have constantly voiced their symdrawn in large numbers of the poor from all parts of pathy with, and support for, it. They regard the successes of the Vietnamese people

It even surpasses in scope the one-day march on Wash-ington staged by civil rights militants in 1963.

On April 29 the leaders of the march met many secretaries of the Johnson govern ment to demand betterment of the poor's lot. In his interview with Dean Rusk, Rev. Aberathy, successor to Dr Luther King and leader of the Poor People's March urged the U.S. administration to end the aggressive war in Viet Nam. He remarked that the Johnson admisistration had spent for the Viet Nam war huge sums which could have been used to fight poverty right in the United

.Frightened by the masses' action, the Washington ruling circles ordered 18,000 guards and police and about 12.000 troopers in Washington to be on the alert in order to keep under control and, if necessary, put down the action At the same time, stringent measures were taken to strict the activity of marchers. For several days, about 10,000 participants in

the march from all parts of the country have been converging on Washington. On their way their ranks were swelled continually by many more poor people.

The marchers crossed many districts in Washington and held a meeting. Speaking at the meeting, Reverend Aberathy said the marchers would stay in Washington so long as the U.S. congress reto take necessary measures to improve the living ons of the poor people in the United States

On May 30, other marchers will come to Washington to take part in the "biggest rally in history," demanding that the Johnson administration improve the American toiling people's lot. About 3,000 marchers have already pitched their tents in a locality near the White House for a one-month long

VIET NAM COURIER

1068:

WHILE official talks betablies among the numa, priests and believers. Ngoc U. S. ODIOUS CRIMES Lien Church, Nghi Hoo village, Nghi Loo district, was also tween representatives of the D.R.V.N. Gov-erament and of the U.S. government are underway in Paris, American planes intensify their raids on North Viet Nam and continue to raided.

In Quang Binh province, the "Viet Nam - China Friendship" State farm was attacked on May 15, 18 and 19. In Ha Tinh province, 130 houses in Duc Tho townlet were destroyed on May 14

Parallel to these air at-tacks in North Viet Nam. the U.S. aggressors have com mitted more odious crimes in the South On May 6, 7 and 8, the

U.S. aggressors and their lackeys, Giai Phong Press Agency reported, mounted about one hundred air raids on populous areas of the vil-Chau Phong and Vinh Le, and the periphery of Chau Doc provincial capital, using napalm, fragmentation bombs, steel-pellet bombs, rockets, etc. Still incomplete figures listed more than 800 casualties among members of the Hoa Hao religious sect and the Cham ethnic minority

IN BOTH ZONES OF VIET NAM

(mostly old folks, women and children). In Dien Ban district, about

In Dien Ban district, about twenty kilometres south of Da Nang U.S. base, between May 7 and 1t, U.S. and puppet troops and South Korean mercenaries looted and massacred local people during "mopping-up" operations. Particularly savage was the raid on Dien Trung village in which South Korean troops captured 13 women whom captured 13 women whom they raped in turn before pushing them into a trench and burning them alive with petrol. A fourteenth is report-ed to have been taken away

According to UPI, in Sai-gon on May 11 alone, Amer-ican planes bombed 115 times many populated quarters in and around the city. Besides, wicked thugs set fire to dwelling houses in Tan Phu Dong area (4th quarter) and hurled hand grenades, wounding ma-ny civilians in Phan The Hien pregnant woman, was raped and killed with her two children. In Xuyen An vil-lage, the old lady Vo Thi Sau, who had two sons in the street (8th quarter). They took advantage of martial law en-forced to ban traffic in Chnlon round the clock, to strafe any house suspected of having puppet army, was raped to taken part in the popular

Besides, Giai Phone Press

incendiary hombs and fired

lets No 3 and No 6, Nha Be district, Gia Dinh province,

near Saigon, taking a toll of

68 people including members of puppet soldiers' families.

Two hundred houses were burnt down. The losses caus-

ed to the population amount-ed to billions of pinstess.

aggressors also

Earlier, in April, the U.S.

savage crimes, Giai Phone

puppet soldiers' families were

Xuyen Quang village, Duy Xuyen district, 31 Buddhist

believers were massacred at a

time. Nguyen Thi Can. a

sphere for the peace talks. The

day Harriman spoke of peace

in Paris II S blaues lawerb.

ed 122 attacks on the D.R.V.N.

Leader (Pakistan):

In Lau Thuong,

thousands of shells on ham-

A statement of the "Com mittee to Denounce War Crimes of the U.S. Imperialists and their Lackeys in South Viet Nam" lavs parti-Agency reported that on May 8, U.S. aircraft poured about one hundred explosive and cular emphasis on the follow

First, burning of U Minb ngle. In the southern part of South Viet Nam. in March and April. appressors set fire to 2 400 aggressors set fire to 2,400 square kilometres of forest with incendiary bombs, phosphorous shells and rockets. dge of that forest mercileasly bombed and strafed. The inhabitants suffered heavy losses in lives and

savage crimes. Giai Phong Press Agency reported that in Quang Tri province, between April 23 and 29 more than one thousand Second. mass massacre in two villages in Quang Dien district, Thua Thien province. dwelling houses in Trieu Phong and Hai Lang districts Reuter reported that on April 18, the Yankees had applied had been burst, a dozen tons of paddy looted and about one hundred oxen, buffaloes "burn all destroy all kill all " policy after a heavy bombing and strafing of these and pigs taken away. Vegeta-

tion and crops were devastat-ed, pagodas and churches Third, bombing of populous areas around Saigon and Hue ed, pagodas and churches burnt down, and old people and children penned up. In Quang Nam—Da Nang, many Buddhists and members of by B.52 strategic bombers.

It is beyond any doubt that committing such odious erimes the American imperialists have utterly flouted world opinion and the elementary principles of law and instice.

## WORLD PRESS DEMANDS UNCONDITIONAL END TO U.S. BOMBING OF D.R.V.N.

Pravda (U.S.S.R.) May 25,

heap up crimes against the

In Nghe An province, U.S.

air strikes frequently take place at noon or at night when the inhabitants take a

rest or sleep. Thus at 8. 36 p.m. on May 16, U.S. bombs

were released on a hamlet in Hung Long village, Hung Nguyen district, killing 34 people and wounding 40 others, mostly children.

On May 17 and 18, Yen

Ly co-operative in Hos Son

village, Do Luong district, was attacked for two days running, causing many civil-

Thang, only one has survived.

The area of Xa Doni bi-

shopric is not spared. On May

population there were taking their meals, six Phantoms dropped 18 explosive bombs and fired many rockets, de-

stroying the church and the convent, causing many cas-

on complies casualties: of the 8

present the U.S. delegate speaks of various problems, except the cessation of bombing which in his opinion could be achieved only when Hanoi would make a reciprocal concession. But it is clear that the U.S. has was ed a criminal war against the D.R.V.N., an independent and soucreign country; that is why it must end this aggression. It preposterous to put the victim of aggression on the same footing as the aggressor and extent that the former make some reciprocal gesture.

The U.S. had brobosed to hold the official talks secretly and that statements made by both parties would not be announced. This indicates that Washington joars world opin

Rodong Shinmoon (Korea) May 24, 1968:

THE U.S. aggressors flatly reject the unconditional cassation of bombing of the D.R.V.N. but raise the estions of restoring the status the demilitarised zone and Laos and Cambodia, questions which cannot be put on the agenda of the present

Grauma (Cuba) May 17,

THERE still is no sign of U.S. readiness to deal with the first item of business of the Paris talks. hat is the unconditional end of the bombing and all other acts of war against the

D.R.V.N. After each meeting the U.S. spokesman karped on the same string by putting forth at the meeting President Johnson's San Antonio formuis, followed by a "reciprocal gesture" on the part of the

Zycie Warszawy (Poland) May 25, 1968:

PUBLIC opinion holds that not a step forward has been made at the talks held in Paris between the U.S. and the D.R.V.N. and the responsibility for this deadlock rests entirely with the American side.

The future of the Paris talks will deband on whather A. Harriman will agree or not take uh the main and eccential problem, that is the cossation bombing of North Viet

Nezabadsag (Hungary), May 14, 1968:

HERE is the occasion for the U.S. Government to must the legitimate de-mand of the D.R.V.N. — the complete, permanent and unine and all other acts of mar against the D.R.V.N. It only by so doing that the talks can progress smoothly.

Rudo Pravo (Czechoslovakia) May 15, 1968: "

THE attitude of the American delegation led by A. Harriman is quite strange : it cannot be telerated by the D.R.V.N. at the conferonce table. It is not only against the legitimate demands of the D.R.V.N., the vital erests of the Vietnamese people but also against the At the Paris meeting, the

cossation by the U.S. of the

bombing and all aggressive acts against the D.R.V.N. must be the first item on the arenda which can in no mou linked to others and must be agreed to by the U.S. The

latter cannot but forth any condition on that subject. Cambodge (Cambodia) May 17, 1968:

THE U.S. say it will deescalate the war on a "reciprocity" basis. This is shoor nonzense since over a decade, it has been illegally occupying South Vist Nam and since the last few years conducting the air war destruction against North Viet Nam. Now it still has the chesh to demand "reciprocity" and "good will" from the D.R.V.N.

Egyptian Gazette (UAR) May o. 1068:

ON the re-establishment of peace in Viet Nam the first thing for the U.S. to do is to stop completely and unconditionally all bomb ings of North Viet Nam and to enter into talks with remai. ne representatives of the Viet-nameze people. These talks should lead to the withdra of all U.S. troops from South Viet Nam.

The

Workey (U.S.) May 18, 1068 THE U.S. must stop com-pletely the bombing of North Viet Nam so as suggesting talks with Washington, the D.R. V.N. clearly hinted that to create a favourable atmo-

the first item of business was to unconditionally stop the bombings and all other acts of war against North Viet Nam Nevertheless that hey-probles is still left by Johnson at

READ .

### VIETNAMESE STUDIES

No 11 - The Failure of "Special War"

No 13 - Agricultural Problems (Vol. 2)-Rice

No 14 - Literature and National Liberation in South Viet Nam

No 15 - Mountain Regions and National Miporities in the D.R. of Viet Nam



## Central Committee of Viet Nam Alliance of National Democratic and Peace Forces Meets

The message was addressed

THE Central Committee of the newly-founded Viet to various personalities and al. Democratic and Peace Forces met on May 14 and 15 to review its work, assess future, Giai Phong Press Agency reported.

The Committee noted that the coming into being of the Alliance had received warm welcome and support from the public at home and abroad, particularly from personalities and intellectuals in Saigon -Cho Lon-Gia Dinb region.

It passed an appeal to the compatriots in South Viet Nam, and a statement on the crimes of the U.S.- puppets.

DURING the Tet wide-spread offensive and uprisings, the people

had already joined hands

with the P.L.A.F. But never has this mass action been

in the current unrisines in

direct and vigorous a

Nam Alliance of Nation- intellectuals, artists, fournalists and teachers, women, youth and etudents, nationalist business circles, religithe situation, and worked out ous communities, political parties and mass organizations struggling for democracy and social welfare, and other urban patriotic forces.

It pointed out that in the current drive of concerted attacks in South Viet Nam. along with the assaults by the people's armed forces the townsfolks had again risen up to crush the low-echelon repression machine of the enemy and set up local revo

lutionary power. "On the brink of collanes."

the Khmers, Catholics, Bud-

dhists and members of the

tamtams, gongs and rattles rousing the masses into

action, were reminiscent of

the insurrectional atmosphere

in the years 1959-1960 in

the Mekong Delta.

the appeal went on,"the U.S .puppets are reacting madly, resorting to extremely barbarous and perfidious moves in the vain hope of saving their irremediably hopeless situa tion. They have bombed and strafed areas of dense population, sowing destruction and death. They have reduced to subes pagodas, churches, communal property, factories,

and houses built with much

sweat of the people." "These savage war acts of the U.S., however, have driven home more forcefully its transparent scheme to the people: to talk about peace while actually going on with its desperate aggression," the appeal stressed.

The message then urged the people of all strata and religious beliefs, all political forces, all patriotic individuals, "to unite and close their ranks, to rise up and fight with whatever methods and weapons available in order to overthrow the Thieu-Ky clique of traitors, force the U.S. to withdraw its troops from South Viet Nam.

peace for the country." It also called on officers and men in the puppet army and police and personnel in the Saigon administration to dissociate themselves from the enemy and go over to

wreat back power for the

people, and win back inde-

pendence, democracy and

the people. The Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces Central Committee's statement on the U.S.-puppets' crimes said that the U.S. and its henchmen. for fear of annihilation, had been conducting air raids and artillery attacks on populated areas in Saigon as well as in other urban centres. American B.52 strategic bombers had been operating just outside Saigon, while armed helicopters strafed civilian refugees, the

statement added. So far, it said over son one people have been rendered homeless, and countless bodies of old people, children, pregnant women, monks and nuns, etc., have been discovered among the ruins.

The statement went on.

"The Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces strongly denounces to opinion at home and abroad these monstrous crimes of the U.S. imperialists and their puppets who are brazenly trampling underfoot all international laws, human rights, and the most fundamental norms of justice and humanism, and seriously challenging the world public which has time and again severely castigated the U.S. imperialista' inhuman policies.

Their actions are part of a sinister plan deliberately aimed at massacring the civilian population, and cowing various patriotic movements and forces hostile to the U.S. war of aggression and the dictatorial regime the Thieu-Ky clique of traitors.

" We earnestly and urgently call upon the world peoples and the people in the United States to condemn more severely these criminal acts of the U.S. and its stooges, and assist us in checking their hands stained with our compatriots' blood, for the sake of peace, justice and humanism.

The statement stressed.

'These savage acts, however, are no proof of U.S. strength. They only tell of the desperate struggle of a beast in its death thross, and will only embitter the hatred burning fiercely in the heart of each Vistnamese.

"In committing them, the enemy is digging his own grave," the statement con-

Photo .

Presidium of the Congress of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Porces.

Centre: Lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao, Chairman of the Alliauca Central Committee

Right: Mr. Lam Van Tat. eneinere Vica-Chairman

Left: Professor Duone Kv. Secretary General and Mrs Duong Quynh Hoa, Deputy Secretary General.

## MASS ACTION IN SOUTH VIET NAM CONCERTED UPRISINGS

"An Insurrectional Mood Reminiscent of the Years 1959-1960"

ON the night of May 4 when N.F.L. flags were fluttering in the air and the gunfire of the P.L.A.F. dashing forward in their assaults was rattling or the battlefields across South Viet Nam, millions of people from all walks of life swung into action in response to the call of the Revolution. In Long An, Ben Tre, My Tho, An Giang and Chau Doc provinces, columns of trators comprising the Kinh or majority people, In the Bural Areas

Hoa Hao religous sect streamed on the roads together the countryside, thou sands of people swarmed on the roads - especially strategic roads - and chopwith militia units. In Gia Lai and Ban Me Thuot provped them up into hundreds inces, montagnards herded "strategic hamlets," pulled down their jails and 4 linking the Mekong Delta to Saigon. Important rose up to liberate themselves. Armed self-defence the Saigon bridges on the Saigon --Bien Hoa motor road were squads made their appearblown up many times. High-ways 2 and 19 and the Qui ance in the streets and boulevards of Saigon, Hue, Nhon and An Phu pipelines Da Nang and other cities. In some areas, loud-speaker were cut at many places. broadcasts, and sounds of

In serried ranks, the pec ple put " pacification" teams to flight. They wiped out the last vestiges enemy rule, such family registers, vote's cards, etc... and took to task those

in charge of inter-family, inter-hamlet and other organizations set up by the enemy.
"Strategic hamlets" were
demolished or transformed HROUGHOUT most of

into people's fighting villages, The inhabitants also joined "people's logistics" or went up the line to help in the fighting. As for political brigades comprising women and old folks, they took upon themselves the task of rousing the national feeling of the puppet soldiers and coordinating mutinies.

In the Saigen -Cholon - Gis Dinh Area

Saigon, on May 4, the popular uprising started

Hung, Nguyen Thong and Yen De sectors and soon afterwards spread to all over the capital

In the heart of the cityat the very start of the insurrection, the people erected road blocks with anything they could lay hold on. They fortifications in key sectors, ready to meet enemy counter-attacks, as at Khanh Hoi, the Phu Tho race track, Y-shaped bridge stc... thus scaling off communication lines to enemy armoured cars for a long while,

The administrative building the 5th district in the very tre of Cholon was taken by storm and a N.F.L. flag isted on the rooftop. Other

## The Saigon Regime Heads for Inescapable Collapse

THE present disruption of the Saigon puppet regime portends its inevitable collapse. A retrospective glance at the building up, plitting up then disintegra tion of the social basis which served as its support will

The Ngo Dinh Diem regime. installed by the Americans, represented the most reacrepresented the most reac-tionary elements in the land-owning and comprador capi-talist classes of South Viet Nam. With a view to shoring it up, the Americans and Diem tried to rally under the tattered banners of called "rationalism" "independence," remnants of the defeated troops left behind by the French colo-nialists, hooligans, and dis-

placed persons from the North, especially Catholics. In the bloody years of "peace" from 1954 to 1959, the Ngo Dinh Diem regime to the most perfidious and vicious political methods. Although the most ruthless, and most promising er of American creatures it finally came to grief. By promulgating Law 10 - 59 which set up the medieval uillotine everywhere in South let Nam, it roused the South Vistnamese people to insur-rection, which course of action confirmed this shining troism: "wharever there oppression there is struggle. general brought about a turning point American "special war" and South Viet Nam National was a decisive blow at the frail social basis which serving as a prop for the

underwent a serious split: the few fence-sitters that still remained in the countryside, a major part of the middle strata in the towns and a number of those in the and a number of those in the upper attata went ever to the N.F.L., the people, the Resist-ance. The displaced persons from the North, including the Catholics, gradually manage to get away from the mises able and sinful life, full of deception and shame, which the Americans and Diem tried to impose on them at Cai San, Kinh De-ro, Tang Bang, and other places, and joined in the general struggle of

their Southern compatriots

stigated by the Americans of Diem and his brother Nhu. which put an end to the nistration's most puppet administration's most "stable" period, the pace of the twofold evolution of South Viet Nam quickened and became clearer: under the glorious banner of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. the people and armed forces of the South developed and consolidate with each passing day their ranks against the Americans and their puppets, and respec success after success; on the other hand, the American "special war" got bogged down ever deeper in the slough of defeat. The prop on which the puppet regime rested become tottering. At the base, there was no any mass support of any significance; at the upper level, a few rascals, members of the puppet army, kept jockeying for power. The so-called "resettlement centres" for Catholic displaced persons finally vanished.

With Duong Van Minh, Nguyen Khanh, Ky-Thieu,

power, the Americans have squandered an enormous mout of American money and blood, to no avail. The current general offensive and uprisings started this spring by the South Vietni people and armed forces have

then Thieu-Ky successively in dealt a crushing blow at the puppet regime. The birth of the Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces. which represents new patrio tic forces in the towns and cities, including real-estate owners, bourgeois, intellectuals and even members of the

puppet army and administra-tion... has worsened the isolation of the Americans and their puppets before the Vietnamese people's great bloc of unity against American aggression, for national salvation. A handful of hooligans, who could be counte in the fingers of one hand, claiming to be "constitu-tional" and "legal" rulers and relying on the impotent bayonets of an aggressive army at bay: such present image of the Saigon administration." survive a single minute the American aggressive war now in an impasse

## DONG LAM RAID TAKES EVER HEAVIEST TOLL OF U.S. PLANES

the small hours of May 21, P.L.A.F. gunners pounded and set ablazo 150 U.S. aircraft (mostly nelicopters), many storage depots and billets at Dong Lam (26km northwest of Hue), the base camp of the U.S. First Cavalry Division

The First Cavalry - one of contrivance-is equipped with more than 400 helicopters which provide the highest mobility ever reached by any imperialist army.

The Dong Lam attack was the most successful raid ever mounted against an enemy base camp in South Viet Nam with the largest toll of U.S. aircraft in a single action. The U.S. planes de stroved this time accounted for one-third of the Division's air strength. If U.S. losses during Operation Delaware on Highway 12 were included (200 aircraft, mostly choppers,

of the First Cavalry destroyed City. Crack U.S. forces. on the ground or shot down), within a month, between April 19 and May 20, the P.I.A.F. in the Hun sector blasted to pieces three-fourths of the total of choppers put at the disposal of this U.S. division. The Dong Lam victory

once again illustrates th defensive and passive posture of the U.S. armed forces in the Hue battle area in particular and in South Viet Nam in general. Following the actinacies they sustained during Tel, the U.S. aggressors had strengthened their defence in anticipation of new major P.L.A.F. attacks. They conducted a series of operations in an effort to flush the P.L.A.F. out of urban centres and populated coestal areas. Nevertheless, all their military operations were beaten off and all their bases came under constant attack, including those most strongly guarde

in the vary heart of Hue

other labouring people

Revolutionary power

tive set-up. In Ca Mau elec

tions to people's councile were held at liberated villages

and hamlets, and people's

liberation committees

rise up.

took place.

specially the First Air Caval ry, got seriously mauled. Ryen though the U.S. aggressors resort to the most modern tactics and techniques, they still find themselves in a fix no matter whether they fan out for attacks or dig in in their camps. The "superiority" of the U.S. First Cavalry Division (Air Mobile) has completely been exploded on the

In this onslaught, the P.L.A.F. destroyed the bulk of the chief means of mobility. the important technical prop of the U.S. troops, frustrating the hope U.S. sulers place on their trump-card, e. high mobility which would enable their troops to take their adversaries by surprise. The Dong Lam victory has

also strikingly highlighted the combat skill and good command of the P.L.A.F. Hardly has U.S. cavalrymen returned to their base in disarray following their setbacks in Operation Delawars, when, 4 days later, the P.L.A.F. pressed on their attacks which caught the enemy unawares and inhim. Furthermore this victory has shown the high technica standard of the P. L. A. F. artillery. The closely and effectively co-ordinated actions of the local guerillas and inhabitants have made it possible for the P. L. A. F. to move their guns into vantage positions, with the enemy ompletely in the dark as to what was going on around

The attack on the camp of the U.S. First Cavalry before dawn on May 21 has proved that all the 3 kinds of armed forces of the P.L.A.F. have experienced a tremendom growth and have promoted the diverse and flexible tactics of the people's war, thereby giving the offensive posture of the P.L.A.F. greater relentleasness, greater power and steadiness in the Hue battle area in particular, and elsewhere in South Viet Name

administrative heaquarters and services were also oc-

In the 5th district, the power plant was destroyed and enemy warehouses and depots were reduced to heaps

In some areas of the sat. and and 3rd districts where the F.L.A.F. offensive was long overdue, the people still under enemy control stopped work, stayed away market places and refused to co-operate with the puppet administration.

Remarkably enough young boys and young girls of Sai-gon quickly volunteered to serve as auxiliaries for the Liberation fighters. They carried food and supplies and munitions, or acted as rifle men, stretcher bearers and on agents. They replaced fallen combatants and in this took part in direct fighting. Others joined armed alf - defence squads and tracked down tortioners, police

and secret agents and formers to punish them, Decole's courts were set up to try them. These showing repentance received lenient

In Gia Dinh, all police stations were attacked then razed to the ground, The Phu Nhuan Police Chief, a captain was shot dead. In Saigon, the General Police Directorate as well as police stations and teams in various districts also came under attack.

Puppet Police Chief Briga-General Nguyen Ngoc Loan and two other poli majors were seriously wounded. Colonel Dum Van Quy was killed one day after he had been appointed to replace Loan. The police ranks were seriously depleted.

Agitation work among the puppet soldiers was not neglected. The people first sought to persuade families of officers and men of the puppet army, then incited them to call on their relatives or pa-

meeting of families of puppet officers and men was ca. set up in practically all other areas where popular uprisings at which they were kept abreast with N.F.L. policies Meanwhile, in previously liberated areas, the people were busy giving finishing touches to their administratheir sons or relatives.

rents to take side with the

Revolution. In Gia Dinh, a

Towards Total Conquest of People's Power CIMULTANEOUSLY with

the rounding up of tor-tioners, police agents etc...the people saw to law and order themselves. In several Saigon's districts and street wards people's power was established. It was in this stirring atmosphere that the Congress of the Saigon Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces has held and reace Forces has held and its appeal issued, urging the people to forge ahead with their uprising. In Da Nang, the Municipal Liberation Federation of Trade Unions also called a conference and

HE current uprisings in South Viet Nam bring out a factor, not new or course, but the weight of which is clearly felt this time: the action of the masses. As we have seen, in face of this inexhaustible source from which the P.L.A.F. draw their invincible strength, all U.S.puppet efforts are deemed to

## **Military Operations**

- Engagements in Many Localities Downtown Saigon Now Controlled by the P.L.A.F.
- Heavy Shelling of Dong Lam, First Cav. Base: 150 Aircraft Destroyed within an Hour.
- Mekong Delta: 14 Vessels of U.S. Riverine Unit Sunk or Burnt, 1,000 G.I.'s Killed or Wounded.
- An Enemy Company Wiped Out by 11 Guerillas Northeast of Saigon

the solient feature of the military operations unfolding in the last few weeks is the continuity of the battles the continuity of the battles the continuity of the battles the control of the control of

town area.

In the subsube of the city, the activities of the patriots have virtually isolated Saignon from all sides. In the Northwest, violent battles took place at Gis Dinth, Saignon twin city, in which the P.L.A.F. (cought back all counter-attacks of puppet paratroops and rengers cand aircraft canks, artillery and aircraft canks, artillery and aircraft.

To the North, in the region of Tan Son Nhat, ferce engagements with the P.L.A.F. cost the puppet troops about one hundred casualties. Western agencies reported that a puppet marine unit was beleaguered in a block of burning houses on May 29.

on May 29.

To the west, the greater part of Phu Lam suburb remains in the revolutionary people's hands. Western press and the people's hands. Western press hay 28, the biggest telecommunications centre in Soyth-East Asia nearby was the target of two shellings within 12 hours. In the Y-chapet bridge area south of the city, but the property of the property of the people of the p

In the outer periphery of the city, the P.L.A.F. pinned down big enemy forces and inflicted heavy losses on them, preventing them from falling back on the city.

To the North, the guerillas at Lai Thieu, 12km from Saigon, 160 casualties on the Americans on May 13 and 15.

To the Northwest, 400 enemy troops were killed or wounded, 25 tanks and armounded, 25 tanks and armounded, 25 tanks and armounded, 25 tanks and armounded, 25 tanks and 25 tan

To the South, the Can Giuce sub-sector C.P. 20km from Saigon, was pounded by P.L.A.F. artillery on May 28.

To the Southeast, two 10,000-ton cargo-boats and a smaller one were damaged on May 10 and a landing-craft set afire on May 25, respectively 20km and 10km from Saigon.

To the Southwest, 550 puppet troops were killed, wounded or captured in many battles which took place on May 16 and 17 in 4 localities between 12km and 30km from Choion.

In the Makesag Delie, most remarkable was the quasi-destruction by P.L.A.F. shelling of an American rive-arm of the Mekong river, in Ben. Tre province on the fact of the province on the fact of the

the Mekong, the Ba Lai river, same province, the enemy had had 11 ships sunk or set afire and 600 G.I.'s put out of section.

On May 15 and 16, 5 puppet companies were wiped out or badly mauled in two localities (near Can The, the most important town in West Nam Bo, and near Rach Gia, on the Gulf of Thailand).

ORTH of Bue, a hard blow was dealt at the U.S. modern mass of U.S. modern mass of the First Cav at Long Lam, base of the First Cav at Dong Lam, the F.L.A.F. destroyed on the ground 150 afforcaft, mostly gutted by a fire for 5 hours running. Meanwhile other bases of U.S. paratrops near the were hard bit.

In the region of Dong Ha, fierce battles followed one another. At Dong Ha the P.L.A.F. artillery pounding caused on May 27 a big conlagration which sent up a colaum of smoke 400 m high. North of that base, in engagements occurring between May 15 and 27, at least 1,600 commy troops were killed or wounded, including 1,200 G.L.'s, 100 companies (6 American) were wiped out or decimated.

N the created provinces between Da Nung and Nun Bo, the PLAAF, have been very active, chiefly south of Da Nung. That his base was heavily shelled on May 73 and 19, On the night of the Nung and 19, On the Nung and 19, On the Nung and Nung

ties in a forthnight ending May 13, 8 cannons, 14 armoured vehicles, 37 planes and helicopters destroyed. About so km south of Da Nang, 3 enemy columns were intercepted between May 16 and 18: 600 casualties for the enemy including 400 G.I.<sup>2</sup>.

N the Western High Plateaux, military operations have been step up west of Dakto. The U.S. positions west of Koatum were stormed on May at, and those at Damany choppers were destroyed, AFP reported. Pleikuprovincial capital was also assulted and Holloway camp suffered heavy damage.

Lastly, It guerillas distinguished themselves in assplit-second battle on May 23, near Bu Prang in which an enemy company was wiped out; 30 snemy soldiers were killed and the remnants wounded by mines, hand grenades and automatic weapons of these vallant fighters.

### Miscellaneous News

• The N.F.L. Committee in Quang Nam — Da Nang has decided to release Nam Sang Ouk. registration namber 913395, bead of the intelligence group of the intelligence group of the "Bleed Dragon". Brigade of "Bleed Dragon" Brigade of army in South Viet Nam. He was captured on January 90, 1968 in Helf Ao. During his distention Mar Sang Ouk had shown repentance of his crimes against the Vietnamene people.

a Within ten days, from May 1 to May Tz. 1946, 30,000 people in My The province roice up to break the enemy's grip and regulard the enemy's grip and regulard the mount of the control of the enemy and captured handroid ed 20 most cruel agents of the enemy and captured handroid Highway 4 from Bac My to Highway 4 from Bac My to Light and the control of Highway 4 from Bac My to Light and the light and the highway. Responding to the call of the people, 450 pupper

soldiers deserted and went home. For several days on end, flags of the N.F.L. fluttered over many strategic hamlets and many housetops in My Tho town.

• The workers at the printing works of the Libertransparence of the Libertransparence of the Libertransparence of the Libertransparence of the Market State of

• The South Viet Nam Association for the Protection of Mothers and Children has sent a letter to all mothers in the world and all organizations working for the sake of children, on the occasion of the International Children's Day (June 1st).

The letter streemed the deep sorrow felt by the Vietnamese mothers on seeing their children "stilled or disabled by U.S. bombs, shells, toxic chemicals and war gas. In South Viet Nam urban areas, large numbers of young gris have been turned into play-things of G.I. S. Illiteracy and depravation owing to U.S. illicentious films have given rise to widespread hooliganism and juvonile delinquency."

It recalled the massacres in February and March this year at Son Tinh district, Quang Ngai province, and at Diese Ban, Duy Xuyun and Hoi An districts, Quang Nam province, where the Yankes agreement and their stooges there are not supported to the support of the